United Nations S/AC.37/2002/74

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 September 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Letter dated 6 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and, with reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 1390 (2002), has the honour to enclose herewith the report of the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the steps taken to implement the provisions referred to in paragraph 2 of the latter resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulaziz Nasser **Al-Shamsi**
Ambassador
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Annex

Report of the United Arab Emirates on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has implemented Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), and all State ministries and institutions have been enjoined to comply with the provisions of this resolution. The United Arab Emirates had in fact implemented the provisions of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) through previous measures. Moreover, many of the measures included in the report of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) strengthen the State's implementation of its policy regarding freezing assets, banning weapons and prohibiting travel. This includes not allowing any airplane belonging to the Taliban or to any party that supports them to take off or land in the State's airports.

The Central Bank has circulated the following decisions to all banks operating in the State. These decisions relate to the investigation and freezing of any accounts, deposits or investments that belong to terrorist individuals or organizations, terrorist entities or persons who have helped terrorists.

1. Decision 2/308/2001 of 27 September 2001 (a list that comprises 27 names of terrorist organizations, terrorist leaders, non-governmental terrorist organizations or terrorist entities).

2. Decision 2/350/2001 of 7 November 2001 (a list that comprises 39 names of terrorist organizations, non-governmental terrorist organizations, terrorist entities, terrorist individuals or individuals linked to terrorists).

3. Decision 2/355/2001 of 7 November 2001 (a list that comprises 62 names of terrorist organizations, non-governmental terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or individuals linked to terrorists).

The investigations pursuant to the aforementioned decisions have led to the freezing of the accounts of dozens of individuals and establishments at three banks operating in the State.

Moreover, the Central Bank is taking the necessary steps to freeze the money and other financial assets of those groups or individuals about whom it is notified through competent international sources.

As for the measures which the Interior Ministry has taken in order to prevent individuals from entering its territory or from passing through it, we may mention the following.

(a) Preventive measures include:

1. The presence of an advanced information database listing extremist and terrorist elements inside and outside the country and containing information about the groups, parties and cells that support them, along with their goals and plans;

2. Emphasizing the importance of citizens as a main security base and creating patriotic feelings;

3. Creating efficient cooperation between the relevant institutions and citizens and establishing the appropriate guarantees and incentives to encourage

them to report any activities by extremist or terrorist elements or groups and to provide the information which will help in uncovering those activities and in apprehending the perpetrators;

4. Supporting and encouraging security research and research centres, and motivating the latter to study and analyse terrorism in order to gain an understanding of its causes, methods and means, along with its effects and the ways to confront it; in addition, studying and analysing terrorist acts and examining the various inadequacies that prevent us from being prepared to counter them and from realizing continuous progress in this field.

(b) Other measures include:

1. The presence of liaison officers at all border entry points for citizenship, residence and passport issues at the level of the Gulf Cooperation Council States;

2. Fixed and mobile inspection points at the border entry points;

3. A police presence in passenger entry and exit areas for control purposes and to make arrests when there are reasons for suspicion;

4. Letting the competent authorities have lists of departing and incoming travellers for inspection.

As for the prevailing measures for the prevention of the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of weapons for these groups and individuals, they are as follows.

1. Weapons and Ammunition law. Article 24 states as follows: "The Licensing Authority shall not provide a licence to manufacture or export weapons, munitions and explosives unless this is approved by the Council of Ministers".

2. Council of Ministers' decision No. 3 of 1995. Article 91 provides for investigation of those who apply for licences for weapons, explosives and the like and issuance of these licences in accordance with the provisions contained in the laws, regulations and directives.

3. Council of Ministers' decision No. 496 of 1996. Article 12 provides for the monitoring of the possession of firearms and the acquisition and circulation of explosives.

(b) Measures taken in this regard are:

1. Increased supervision of those who deal with weapons, munitions, explosives and all types of dangerous materials in terms of their import, export, storage, transportation, use, circulation, possession and trade;

2. Providing transport security and protection by land, sea and air, and increasing security measures at seaports and airports and in public gathering areas;

3. Having the government media accord attention to spreading awareness of the deviant nature of terrorist organizations and explaining the dangers and aberrant goals of these organizations;

4. Having the Public Administration for Citizenship and Residence monitor the names of individuals involved in acts of terrorism found on the black list provided by Interpol and circulate these names to its departments, and to airports, seaports and border entry points.